/

App. F. IX-4

1940

193 .
( )

File No. 52-40.
Serial Nos. 1-2
3+4.

Previous References
P. P. 47-39 (1-2)
" 4-5 (1-2) (3-5) (6-7) (8)
P. P.

Later References.
P. P. 52-40 (5)
P. P. 24-41 (243)
" 83-42 (1)

P 132

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos.

Part B for

SUBJECT.

Memorandum on the Indian States 1941 Edition.

WD 0578—GPB—22,500—12-9-39

P. B. Shankar
1-4-41.

3472/P Memoranda on the Indian States 1941 Edition

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No. | of 194 | [App. F. III-2

Serial No.

From

The Secy to the Hon'ble the Resident.

D.F 655-40 of 5th Dec. 40 enclosing a copy of the portion of the Memoranda 1940 Edition relating to Mysore and requesting to correct it upto 1st Jan. 41 for inclusion in the 1941 Edition

1) Kind reference is invited to the suggestion of the Political Dept outlined in Para 3 of the D.O. Since the narrative portion has to be suitably revised as the P.O was dismissing the draft memoranda every year, if approved this will be sent to the P.O for revising the narrative portions and correcting the other information upto 1st Jan. 41, as desired.

RS 9/12

2) May be sent to these Publicity Officers for scrutiny.

Chief Secy

3) Yes. Early

MK 9/12

Publicity Officers W.C.

MKV 9/12

4) The narrative portion and the figures contained in the previous year's memoranda have to be revised and brought up to date by the Secretariat Branches concerned and the Protection Branch may take action to collect the required information as was done in the previous years.

Asst Secretary Publicity Branch W.C.

9/12

MKV 11/12

5) As may be done

6) MKV 16/12

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

RS 11/12

Noted with a draft letter to the P.O.

Serial No.

8 The Chief Secretary said that Mr. Hayavadana Rao's Gazetteer, Mr. Shamba Rao's book on Mysore and Mr. Ramakrishna Rao's Kannada book may give us some information on the items mentioned in the Residency letter. He said that Mr. Varadarajan might be consulted in the matter of writing up these portions.

9) The first seven paragraphs have been revised and the file is returned to the Protection Branch for favour of taking further action.

Asst. Secy. Protection

9) Subd with a draft cut for a copy in the Residency. The revised extract is placed below for perusal. The revised portion relating to the Rt Hon'ble Officer is Encl.

~~for perusal before issue~~

11) Please get up a typed copy as corrected

11) Revised typed ~~draft~~ copy put up.

Memoranda 347 of the Indian States 1941 Enthusiasm

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No. | of 194 | [App. F. III-2

Serial No.

13) The Memorandum is submitted for kind perusal

14) If approved it will be sent to the Residency

JMW 28/1

DEWAN'S OFFICE
1. FEB. 1941
NO. 4975

Chief Secy)

Dewan

15) MS 31.1.41 JMW 31/1

16) The paragraphs relating to H. H and the Ruling family may I think be sent to the Private Secy to H. H. for favour of scrutiny & advice.

JMW 2/2/41

MS 4/2/41 JMW 4/2

17) Subd with a draft D.O to the P.S.M with regd to orders supra.

RS 4/2

18) For approval JMW 4/2

Chief Secy)

19) Appd.

MS 4/2

20) Issued JMW 4/2 to the Private Secy.

From The Private Secy to H. H

C. 3851 d 13th Feby 41 suggesting that it would be well to reconsider the Nyson memorandum as a whole.

21) The Private Secy to H H was requested to scrutinise the paragraphs relating to H H the Maharaja and the Ruling Family. He has suggested that it

See A

5

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

[illegible]

22) The lines on which the Memorandum is to be prepared are given in para 3 of the Residency letter. It is not expected perhaps that there should be any departures from those lines. Files may be brought to the notice of the P.S.M. and he may be requested to revise the draft ~~testing~~ as early as possible having regard to ~~and~~ the outlines suggested by the Residency.

MKV 14/2

Dev Secy) 22/4 d/f MW 14/2

23) Sub is with a draft D.O to the Pol

MKV 14/2

Dev Secy) 24/Issue MW 14/2

Yours 3185 of 14th Feb. 41 to Political Secy

Memoranda on the Indian States 1941 Edition 347/42 4359, 4299

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No. | of 194 | [App. F. III-2

Serial No.

15) Received back from the Chief Secretary with instructions

MRW 19/2

16) Please get the note retyped as revised & and put up to me alone

MRW 21/2

TYPING SECTION 21 FEB. 1941 GEN. & REV. SECTT.

RS 21/2 17) Subd with a typed note as revised

18) The note has been revised as ~~proposed~~ instructed by the Chief Secy and submitted for perusal. It is for orders if it may be sent to the Residency.

MRW 21/2

Dy Secy) Please type & revise
30) and put up to me today

MRW 25/2

31) Subd with a typed draft as revised

RS 25/2 32) The Memorandum is revised and subd for appl Sir C. Todhunter in order that it may be completely recast but it is already late for sending the matter back and to attempt complete recasting now will only delay it too badly. Recasting may perhaps be thought of for the next year's edition

MRW 26/2

5635

Dewan

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

34) Subd with a draft as fair in the Residency

33) 26-2-41

RS 3/3 35) Issue Pol 1551 dt 3rd March 41

MRW 27/2

36) Issued

MRW 3/3

Pol 1033

The reply to this communication should be addressed to the Secretary to the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore, by designation and not by name.

No. [illegible] SECRETARIAT Pol. 6. DEC. 1940

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Bangalore

CHIEF SECRETARY. PP. 6. DEC. 1940 GOVT. OF MYSORE.

Dated Bangalore, the 5th Decr. *1940*

MEMORANDA ON THE INDIAN STATES,
1941 Edition.

D.P. 52-4

SIR,

I am directed to refer to your letter No.Pol.882/Pl 47-39-2, dated the 20th December 1939.

2. I am to enclose a copy of the portion of the Memoranda on the Indian States, 1940 edition, relating to Mysore and to request you to correct it up to the 1st January 1941 for inclusion in the 1941 edition.

3. The Political Department have suggested that the narrative portions of the Memoranda should in future be arranged under the following heads and that they should be as brief as possible.

(1) A brief history of the State before the British connection;

(2) A brief history of the State subsequent to the British connection;

(3) A geneological history of the Ruling family with brief notes on outstanding Rulers;

(4) Personal matters concerning the present Ruler and his immediate descendants;

(5) War services;

(6) Agricultural and industrial development in the State and

(7) Recent constitutional reforms, etc.

4. They have also requested that special care shoul be taken to make the publication free of inaccuracies or mistakes.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

General and Revenue Secretariat

No. P3143

Dated, Bangalore, 18th December 1940.

From

The Chief Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

To

The Inspector General of Police in Mysore,
Bangalore.

Sir,

I am directed to request that the total strength of the Police Force (including Officers and Men) as it is at present may kindly be furnished to this office before the 23rd December 1940 as the information is required for incorporation in the Memoranda on Indian States 1941 Edition.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

For Chief Secretary toGovernment.

3867/1940

Tele {gram: POLICE
phone: 2108

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE,

No. Ac.1228/40-41.

Bangalore, dated December 23, 1940.

FROM

E. G. B. PEEL, Esq., C.I.E.,
Inspector-General of Police in Mysore,
Bangalore.

The Chief Secretary
to the Government of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Subject:- Total strength of the Police Force.

Sir,

I have the honor to note in the margin* the information called for in your letter No.P.3143 dated 18th December 1940.

*

Total strength of the Police Force as it stood on 22nd December 1940 (including temporary Police).

Officers	1,128
Men	5,865
Total	6,993

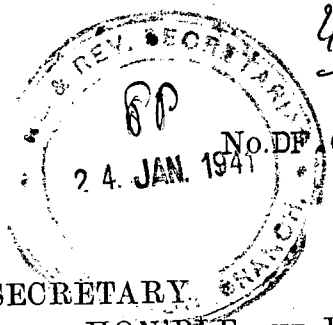
I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Inspector General of Police.

Immediate

4369/40 Pol 2016

The reply to this communication should be addressed to the Secretary to the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore, by designation and not by name.



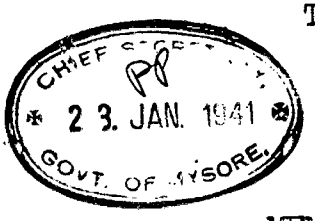
No.DF.655-40/Pol.

FROM

THE SECRETARY
TO THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Bangalore.



Dated Bangalore, the 22nd Jan. *194* 1.

MEMORANDA ON INDIAN STATES, 1941 EDITION.

SIR,

I am directed to refer to my letters No.DF.655-40/Pol., dated the 5th December 1940 and 10th January 1941.

2. Will you please expedite reply as the corrections have to be sent to the Political Department by the 1st February 1941.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

for ~~SECRETARY~~ TO THE RESIDENT.

Appendix F G—1

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

Section

File No.

Serial No.

No. 4034/6. 2-3 Pgs

To : The Private Secretary H.H.

General and Revenue Secretariat

the 19 .

Dear Sir,

I am desired to enclose herein certain paragraphs relating to His Highness the Maharaja and the Ruling Family for incorporation in the Memoranda on Indian States 1941 Edition and to request you to be so good as to Scrutinise the same and return it as early as possible with your advice.

Date of issue 4/2/41

Signed by M. Bhat

List of enclosures.....

Copied by .....

Yours Sincerely,

Examined by.....

4/2

4/2

4034/P

4th February 41

I am desired to enclose herein certain paragraphs relating to His Highness the Maharaja and the Ruling Family for incorporation in the Memoranda on Indian States 1941 Edition, and to request you to be so good as to scrutinise the same and return it as early as possible with your advice.

Sir Charles Todhunter, K.C.S.I.,
Private Secretary to His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore.

U R G E N T.

D.O.
No.D.F.655-40/Pol

Bangalore,
4th February 1941

MEMORANDA ON INDIAN STATES,
1941 EDITION.

C.S.

My Dear Kesavaiengar

I am desired to refer to my official letter No.D.F.655-40/Pol., dated the 5th December 1940 and subsequent reminders, and to request you to be so good as to return the Mysore portion of the Memoranda corrected up to 1st January 1941.

Yours sincerely

A Macaw.

Rajasevaprasakta
Mr. B.T.Kesavaiengar, B.A.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Bangalore.

BJ

No. 3061/43

URGENT. 4th February 41

Memoranda of Indian States
1941 edition.

My dear Macann,

With reference to your D.O. letter No.D.F.655-40/Pol. dated the 5th December 1940 and the subsequent reminder thereon dated 4th February 1941, I am desired to state that the delay in returning the portion relating to Mysore is due to the fact that owing to constitutional changes a large portion of the matter had to be re-written. It has also been found necessary to revise the portion relating to the Ruling Family and this has been referred to the Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja for verification. As soon as the matter is received back from him, I shall forward it to you at an early date.

Yours sincerely,

Major A.E.H. Macann,
Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

4858/940
P

3851

Camp: Shimoga,
13th February 1941.

Dear Mr. Kesavaiengar,

With reference to your letter No. D.O. P.4034/P.P., dated 4th February 1941, on the subject of the revision of a portion of the Mysore entry in the Government of India publication entitled "Memoranda on Indian States", may I venture to suggest that it would be well to reconsider the Mysore memorandum as a whole?

My understanding of the purpose of these memoranda is that they are to serve, for the Ruling families of India, the purposes of a Debrett, that is to say, they should give the origin of the Ruling house, particulars of race, religion and caste, a brief account of the history in so far as it is concerned with the personality of the Rulers, full particulars of the present Ruler and his immediate predecessors with particulars of their titles and honours and marriages and relationships with other Ruling houses. Another thing that seems to be essential is a note of visits to and by the Viceroy.

Prepared on this basis the memoranda are useful on such occasions as for instance the visit of a Ruler to the Viceroy or on any family question.

It is true that a few of the memoranda give some administrative details, but Mysore gives far more than any other State, and I think it is possible that the existing Mysore memorandum was drawn up without a full understanding of the purposes which the memoranda are intended to serve.

I would venture to suggest that the Government of India be asked at once to defer the publication of the 1941 edition of the Memoranda pending receipt of a completely new draft for Mysore, and that a draft be put in hand on the lines which I have indicated.

Yours sincerely,

SNK.

Appendix F G—1]

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

Section

File No.

Serial No.

No. 3189

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *19*

To The Private Secy to H.H. the Maharaja

Memoranda on the Indian States 1941 Edition.

Dear Sir

Date of issue 14.2.1941

I am directed to acknowledge

Signed by Mr. M.V. Iyengar the receipt of your D.O letter No C.3851 dated 13th Feb 41 on the above subject and to enclose herein for information a copy of letter No. D.F. 655-40/Pol dated 5th Decr. 1940 from the Residency in the matter and

List of enclosures.....

~~I am directed to request you to~~

~~be so good as to revise the draft,~~

Copied by .....

~~as early as possible,~~ Having regard to the outlines suggested in Para 3 of

Examined by.....

No 3189/cb

El

14th Febry. 41

Memoranda on the Indian States 1941 edition.

Dear Sir Charles Todhunter

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your D.O. letter No.C.3851 dated 13th February 1941 on the above subject and to enclose herein for information a copy of letter No.D.F. 655-40/Pol. dated 5th December 1940 from the Residency in the matter. Having regard to the outlines suggested in para 3 of the letter complete recasting of the matter may not be necessary. If you agree in this view the paragraphs may be kindly revised to the extent necessary in the light of the Residency communication and returned as soon as convenient for transmission to the Residency.

14/2/41

Sir Charles Todhunter, K.C.S.I.,
Private Secretary to His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore.

4857/41

Camp: Bhadravati,

15th February 1941.

Dear Mr. Venkatesa Iyengar,

Memoranda on the Indian States 1941 edition.

With reference to your d.o. No.3189 of the 14th instant on the above subject, I venture to think that a further consideration of the Residency letter will show that a complete revision of the Mysore memorandum is absolutely necessary. The particulars given under heads (1),(2),(3),(4),(5) and (7) are inadequate, while those under (6) are out of date and offend against the provision that all the notes should be as brief as possible.

As it is not possible for me to deal with such a matter in the very full programme of His Highness the Maharaja's camp, and as the date for sending in the memorandum has already been passed by nearly six weeks, I would suggest that the draft memorandum be prepared in the Secretariat.

Yours sincerely,

SNK.

Serial No:																			
Name of the State																			
Name, title and caste of the Ruler																			
Date of birth																			
Date of Succession																			
Area in square miles																			
Population (Census Reports 1931)																			
Average annual Revenue to the nearest Thousand)																			
Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand)																			
Payments	To Government																		
	To other States.																		
Military Forces	Indian States Forces	Cavalry																	
		Infantry																	
	State Troops other than Indian States Forces	Cavalry																	
		Infantry & Artillery																	
Police Forces																			
Permanent Personal Local																			
Salute in Guns																			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Column 3:- His Highness Maharaja Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Maharaja of —, (Arasaritya).	4th June 1884.	18th July 1919	1st February 1902.	8th Sept. 1940	29,175	6,227,302	6,89,56,000		3,88,46,000	19,11,000	Mysore Lancers 299 Mysore Horse 140	Mysore Infantry 810	The Maharaja's Body Guard. 157.	522	6,882	21/	..	

MYSORE AGENCY.

In 1799 at the end of the fourth Mysore War, the subsidiary tre Seringapatam was signed and His Highness Krishnaraja Wadiyar th was installed on the gadi. Sir Barry Close was then appointed as the dent in Mysore being subordinate to the Governor of Madras.

In 1831, the administration of Mysore was taken over by the I Government and was entrusted to two Commissioners subordinate to the Madras Government, one being appointed by the Madras Government and the other by the Government of India. The post of Resident was continued as it was thought advisable that the political relations of the Maharaja with the British Government should be retained in his hands, and he was placed under the direct orders of the Government of India. In 1834, one post of Commissioner was abolished and the administration of Mysore was given to a sole Commissioner, the first being Lieutenant Colonel (afterwards Sir Mark) Cubbon. In 1843, the office of the Resident was abolished by Lord Ellenborough on the ground that it was unnecessary and its duties were discharged by the Commissioner for the affairs of Mysore. In 1867, the Commissioner was designated Chief Commissioner. On the rendition of Mysore to the Maharaja in 1881, the post of Chief Commissioner was abolished and the post of Resident was revived.

The history of this beautiful land is full of interest. Tradition, in the first instance, connects it with the two great Indian epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. Coming down to more historical times some of the famous edicts and pillars of Asoka, which are to be found in the north of the State, definitely proclaim it to have been part of the mighty Mauryan Empire.

It has been established that Mysore was the cradle of the three great dynasties which dominated the South centuries ago namely the Kadambas, the Hoysalas and the Kings of Vijayanagar.

During the 11th, 12th and 13th centuries Mysore was ruled by a succession of Hoysala kings whose religious devotion and piety expressed itself in the building of the ornate temples and unrivalled shrines which stand to-day as outstanding examples of design and delicacy of ornamentation, and it is to these master-builders that the State owes the temples of Somnathpur, Belur and Halebid.

Mysore came under the rule of the present royal house during the 14th century. Since then it has been governed by a line of distinguished rulers, and has, in comparatively recent times, figured prominently in modern Indian history. Towards the end of the 18th century the real power passed into the hands of the famous Hyder Ali and his equally famous son, Tippu Sultan. In 1799, however, the latter was defeated by the British at the famous battle of Seringapatam and the Hindu dynasty was restored in the person of Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar III.

The late ruler, His Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar IV, came to the throne in 1894 and assumed full ruling powers in 1902.

3. The present Ruler, His Highness Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, the only son of His late Highness Sri Kantirava Narasimharaja Wadiyar, was born on the 18th July 1919. His early education was in a special Royal School, with Mr. J. T. Turner as his Tutor.

After passing the S.S.L.C. examination, he came to the Intermediate College to study along with his own subjects and he gave definite instructions to see that no difference was made in the treatment given to him and to the other students.

After passing his Intermediate examination, he took up History, Politics and Economics for special study and evinced keen interest in the study of political problems and of public administration. He made an unusually deep study of History, particularly of such portions as have a bearing on modern problems, both Indian and International. His study of international affairs was a special feature of his work in the University. He was unanimously elected Honorary President of the Historical Association of the Maharaja's College and as President he delivered the inaugural address of the association in which he foretold serious complications in the Sino-Japanese relations. He took a live interest in the activities of the new group of writers in Kannada and in the movement for the linguistic and cultural unification of the Karnatak.

The period of four years that was spent by His Highness in the University was an extremely important poriod for him, and most memorable in the history of the Colleges. He commended himself to all by the natural modesty and friendliness of his intercourse with them. He was completely devoted to his work as a student, and during these years was distracted by no other interest or duty. He was very conscious of the demands that the future would make upon him, and had already consecrated himself to his task as ruler of a great State and as one who must inevitably have still wide responsibilities in the counsels of the whole country. He knew that he must master the arts of speaking and writing, on which his influence would largely

After graduation, Mr. Elwin of the Indian Civil Service was appointed his Companion to help him to acquire the necessary administrative training. He studied all branches of the State Administration and toured in some taluks of the Mysore District to gain first-hand knowledge of the conditions of the raiyat population. The heads of the technical departments like P. W. D., Electric, Railways, Industries and Archæology explained to him in detail the working of the departments in their charge.

He married Princess Satya Premakumari, sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Charkhari, in May 1938.

He toured widely in the Far East in the year 1937 and accompanied his parents and sisters in Europe in 1939. Owing to the outbreak of war, he had to make arrangements to get back by air with his family in October 1939.

He was installed on the throne with full ruling powers on the 8th September 1940.

He is an accomplished musician, a keen rider and plays tennis and racquets and is fond of big-game shooting.

Thus His Highness Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar combines in himself the catholicity of taste and culture for which his father, His late Highness the Yuvaraja, was justly famous and the sense of balance, proportion, steadiness, devotion to duty and a live perception of spiritual and intellectual values for which his uncle, His late Highness the Maharaja, was so celebrated.

5. The Instrument of Transfer, which formerly regulated the relations between the Darbar and the Paramount Power, has been replaced by a Treaty which was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 1st December 1913. Article 18 of the Treaty has since been abrogated.

6. The Capital of the State is Mysore.

7. Of the nine districts into which the State is divided, Shimoga is the chief rice-growing tract, followed by Mysore with its fine system of irrigation from the river Cauvery, while Chitaldrug is pre-eminently the cotton

district. Coffee is largely grown in Kadur and Hassan. Tumkur has the greatest extent of cocoanut plantations, while Shimoga produces much arecanut. Bangalore and Mysore grow mulberry for the purposes of sericulture. Sugarcane is largely grown in Mandya. Sandalwood is a State monopoly and produces a large revenue

8. The Mysore Government have a separate Department called the Live Stock and Amrit Mahal Department for the supply and improvement of live-stock and poultry in the State. With a view to meeting the growing demands of the agricultural population in the State for good cattle, they have established a cattle breeding station at Ajjampur and sub-stations at Basur and Abbanghatta. Sheep breeding is being carried on at Hebbal, Yellachihalli and Ajjampur. A sheep breeder's association at Mysore has been started in addition to the one at Kolar. Poultry Farming was continued at Hebbal, Ajjampur and Nagenhalli. New farms were opened at Yellachihalli, Hassan and Closepet with a view to meet the demand for birds and fertile eggs for breeding purposes.

The activities of the Dairy Farm at Hebbal were continued for the improvement of milch cattle. The Veterinary Department is carrying on a campaign against diseases of cattle, especially rinderpest. Active immunisation (serum simultaneous and Goat virus alone methods) against rinderpest has been almost universally adopted with most satisfactory results and the peasants have realised the efficacy of this inoculation. The Mysore Serum Institute is engaged in manufacturing both sera and vaccines which are used in controlling the contagious diseases of live-stock and poultry in the State. The Mysore Government have a Department of Sericulture to look after the rearing of silk worms and the production of silk. The State maintains a silk weaving and dyeing factory, and gives demonstrations with domestic basins. The filature maintained by the State has been taken over by the Mysore Silk Filatures, Limited. The Government have started reeling classes to train reelers in domestic basin installations.

The most generally practised industrial arts, of local growth, are those connected with metallurgy, pottery, carpentry, tanning, glass-making, the production of textile fabrics or the raw material for them, rope-making, expressing oil and saccharine matter, and the manufacture of earth salt.

8. The most remarkable industrial development in Mysore has been in connection with gold mining. The State is now the principal gold-producing centre in India, the value of the output, including that of a relatively small quantity of silver for 1938 being £2,287,386. The source of the metal at present is the Kolar Gold Fields, situated to the east of a low ridge in the Bowringpet taluk. The industry is wholly British, the bulk of it being under the management of the firm of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons.

Mysore Government adopted in 1900 a bold scheme of harnessing the Cauvery Falls at Sivasamudram for generating electric power and transmitting it about 93 miles to the Kolar Gold Fields. The original Scheme has been subsequently extended by as many as nine installations to a total capacity of 60,000 H. P. in order to meet the growing demands for power for industrial and commercial purposes throughout the State.

The transmission and distribution systems have been correspondingly extended until electric power is now available in all the 9 districts of the State for lighting and motive power purposes. At the end of October 1939 there were 189 cities, towns and villages electrified with 4,417 power installations, 39,319 lighting installations and 17,186 street lights. These consuming installations require the generation of about 274,000,000 Units a year.

The phenomenal growth of industries in Mysore State have produced demands for electric power far in excess of the utmost capacity of the generating station at Sivasamudram, therefore new projects were investigated and Government adopted a development programme for the production of 22,000 H. P. at the Shimsha Falls and 24,000 H. P. as the first stage of the Jog Falls Hydro-electric project. The Shimsha Project will be in operation during the current financial year.

Many rural electrification projects are under preparation which will ultimately provide an adequate and reliable power supply to all the towns and villages in the Mysore State at economical rates.

9. The Representative Assembly which was established in 1881 was, in 1923, placed on a statutory basis with enlarged functions. The Assembly is to consist of ordinarily 250 and not more than 275 elected and nominated members and has the privilege of being consulted on all proposals for the levy of new taxes and also, except in cases of urgency, on the general principles of all measures of legislation within the cognizance of the Legislative Council. Subject to certain exceptions, the Assembly has the right of asking questions, and passing resolutions on matters relating to public administration, and on the general principles and policy underlying the annual budget.

The Legislative Council, which was instituted in 1907, was in 1923 enlarged and its constitution revised so as to increase the elected element and ensure a non-official majority. Exclusive of the Dewan, who is the President and the members of His Highness's Council, who are *ex-officio* members, the strength of the Legislative Council is fifty, of whom not less than sixty per cent. are non-official members, elected and nominated.

10. The administrative system adopted is practically the same as that which was in force during the 50 years of British occupancy which terminated in 1881.

Railways.—At the end of June 1938 the Mysore State lines covered 748·19 miles, of which 9·88 miles of Broad Gauge are worned by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company and 738·31 miles direct by the State.

The total Capital outlay at charge to the end of the official year 1938-39 amounted to Rs. 666·09 lakhs.

Out of the total Capital outlay of Rs. 666·09 lakhs referred to above, a sum of Rs. 33·14 lakhs was contributed by the District Boards of Mysore and Kolar and by the Bangalore-Chikkaballapur Light Railway Company

Limited, for the construction of the Metre Gauge line from Nanjangud to Chamarajanagar and the Narrow Gauge line from Bangalore to Bowringpet, the balance representing the capital outlay invested by the Government on the State lines.

The Railways in the State include the following lines :—

	Miles.
1. Chamarajanagar to Harihar including branches and the Mysore-Arsikere Railway (M. G. Chord)	599·91
2. Bangalore to Bowringpet (N. G.)	102·20
3. Tarikere to Narasimharajapura and Tadasa-Hebbe Tramways	36·20
4. Kolar Gold Fields Railway (B. G.)	9·88

The general financial results of working of the State lines during the year 1938-39 were as under :—

	Rs. in Lakhs.
1. Capital Outlay (Open lines)	666·09
2. Gross Earnings	80·29
3. Working Expenses inclusive of surplus profits	56·44
4. Net Revenues	23·85
5. Interest on the capital outlay	3·85%

Agriculture.—The people of the State being largely dependent on agriculture, measures for the extension of irrigation and for the improvement of agriculture receive special attention. A feature of the country is the abundance of rain-fed tanks, large and small, numbering about 30,000.

A huge dam 8,600 feet long and 130 feet high with an effective storage capacity of 43,934 million cubic feet has been constructed at Krishnaraj Sagar across the Cauvery river, impounding its waters for the purpose of irrigating 125,000 acres and for generating electric power at Sivasamudram. Taking off from the reservoir, a large canal (Irwin Canal) has been constructed with several branches and distributaries to irrigate large extents of land in the Mandya District. The Sivasamudram Station is generating electric power to the extent of 60,000 H. P. from the water supplied from Krishnaraj Sagar.

Numerous new reservoirs have of late been constructed among which is the Anjanapur Reservoir costing Rs. 18 lakhs across the river Kumadvati for irrigating an area of about 10,000 acres in the dry tracts of the Shimoga District. Experiments are being made with tube wells. The construction of a reservoir across the river Shimsha at Marconahalli, Kunigal Taluk, which was sanctioned in the year 1937 at an estimated cost of Rs. 22 lakhs is nearly completed. The Reservoir has a capacity of 7,572 units and will irrigate an area of about 10,000 acres in this arid tract. Besides the above, smaller reservoirs, one at Ragimakalahalli in Bowringpet Taluk and another at Thippaganahalli in Goribidnur Taluk, at a cost of Rs. 3·10 lakhs and 2·50 lakhs, respectively, to irrigate an extent of 600 acres under each, have been taken up for construction. The construction of new tanks at Byramangala in Closepet Taluk and at Alahalli in Kankanhalli Taluk, at a cost of Rs. 9·39 lakhs and Rs. 2·30 lakhs respectively to irrigate 4,000 and 1,000 acres under each, has been recently sanctioned.

There is a good net work of roads spread all over the State, maintained in a fair state of efficiency. The mileage of such roads, both Provincial and District Board, maintained regularly by the State Public Works Department is 5,968. During the last ten years, 5 large bridges on the major rivers in the State have been constructed.

Departments have been formed to deal with agricultural chemistry, mycology and entomology, geology, railways, and industry and commerce, while archæology and epigraphy, receive due attention.

Medical.—There are 331 Medical Institutions consisting of 53 Hospitals and 278 Dispensaries, 18 of the former being Maternity Hospitals and 14 of the latter being Female Dispensaries. The major and special institutions include the Mental Hospital, the Isolation Hospital, the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore, Vani Vilas Hospital for Women and Children, Bangalore, Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore Maternity Hospital, Kolar Gold Fields and the Princes Krishnarajamanni Sanatorium, Mysore. There are also 7 Subsidised Rural Practitioners and 184 Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries.

There is a separate Department of Public Health for looking after sanitation and sanitary engineering, including control of epidemics, special sanitary measures at fairs and festivals, organising rural health work and the registration and compilation of vital statistics. Malaria control work is carried on in several towns and villages. Guineaworm control in Chitaldrug District and special hookworm campaigns are organised. A health Training Centre has been established and a class for the training of Sanitary Inspectors has been opened. There are also laboratories for the preparation of biological products, for diagnostic work, for the examination of materials from a public health point of view, for medico-legal work and for the examination of food-stuffs.

Education.—Education is making steady progress, the total number of educational institutions being 8,327 with a strength of 3,60,588 pupils. Education below the High School grade is free. The Mysore University was started in July 1916.

Industries.—There is a sandalwood oil factory at Mysore worked under State management. In order to make use of the valuable iron ore deposits in the State, the Mysore Government have established a modern plant at Bhadravati with an 80 ton blast furnace run with charcoal as fuel. A wood distillation plant of 16 retorts has also been added for the manufacture of charcoal. This plant is the biggest in the British Empire and the wood distillation industry is of national importance as a supplier of calcium acetate which is used in the manufacture of cordite. For want of a good market for pig iron, a plant for the conversion of pig iron into steel by the Siemens basic open hearth process has been working together with a rolling mill for rolling the various sections in demand in the State and the surrounding territory.

The steel plant has been in operation since March 1936. Government have also sanctioned recently the construction of a plant for manufacturing cement at a cost of Rs. 9·50 lakhs as an adjunct to the Iron and Steel Works. The Cement Plant has been in operation since August 1938. The establishment of a Factory for manufacturing agricultural implements at Hassan with a

capital outlay of about Rs. 1·5 lakhs and of another for manufacturing paints at Mysore involving a capital expenditure of Rs. 14,000 was sanctioned.

During the last two years, Government interested themselves in the floatation of the following industrial companies and granted them a number of facilities and concessions including subscription of a part of the share capital in some cases.

1. The Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries, Ltd.
2. The Mysore Tobacco, Co., Ltd.
3. The Mysore Lamp Works, Ltd.
4. The Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Ltd.
5. The Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd.
6. The Mysore Spun Silks, Co., Ltd.
7. The Mysore Silk Filatures, Ltd.
8. The Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Ltd.
9. The Mysore Glass and Enamel Works, Ltd.
10. The Mysore Chrome Tanning Co., Ltd.

Necessary legislation has been introduced for the admixture of petrol with absolute alcohol produced in the distillery at Mandya from molasses for use as motor fuel and the Act is in force in the Bangalore and Tumkur Districts with effect from 1st October, 1939.

State Life Insurance has been introduced for the benefit of the public servants in the Mysore Service and since 1917-18 this has been extended to the general public also.

The State has from time to time raised public loans for financing large Capital Works, and an annual contribution is made from the Revenue Budget towards the sinking fund for the repayment of these loans. The total public debt outstanding at the end of June ~~1939~~ was about Rs. ~~8·48~~ lakhs and the total amount at the credit of the Sinking Fund on the same date was about Rs. ~~1·49~~ lakhs.

An Act for the levy of Income-tax was introduced with effect from the 1st July 1920.

The Imperial Postal Department took charge of all postal arrangements in the State on the 1st April 1889.

11. In the Great War of 1914—1918 the Mysore State Transport Corps did good work in Mesopotamia, and the Mysore Lancers rendered valuable service in Egypt and Palestine. Recruiting was stimulated throughout the State and material concessions have been granted to promote the education of the children of soldiers who were killed or disabled in the War. His Highness the Maharaja generously presented horses, ambulance, tongas and other useful gifts and liberally contributed towards the expenses of the War and to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA TO THE MEMORANDA ON INDIAN STATES.

Column 8	For the existing figures substitute.	Rs.	3,99,56,000
Column 9	-do-	"	3,97,76,000
Column 10	-do-	"	19,36,500

INDIAN STATE FORCES UNITS.

Cavalry.

Mysore Lancers.	..	491
Mysore Horse.	..	115
Infantry.	..	902

STATE TROOPS OTHER THAN INDIAN STATE FORCES UNITS.

Cavalry.

His Highness' Body Guards.	157
Infantry and Artillery.	522
POLICE FORCES.	6,993

MYSORE

A Hindu State in Southern India, whose present ruling dynasty dates from A.D.1399, when two brothers, Vijayaraj and Krishnaraj came to Mysore, and one of them, by marrying the daughter of a ~~petty~~ local baron, established a rule which ~~commencing with a few villages~~ now comprises the Mysore territory.

2. Tradition in the first instance, connects the State with the two great Indian epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. Coming down to more historical times some ~~of the famous~~ edicts ~~and pillars~~ of Asoka, ~~which are to be~~ found in the north of the State, ~~definitely~~ proclaim it to have been part of the Mauryan Empire.

3. During the 11th, 12th and 13th centuries Mysore was ruled by a succession of Hoysala kings, ~~and came under~~ just before coming under the rule of the present Ruling Family during the 14th century.

4. In the reign of Chikka Krishnaraj Wadiyar (1734-1765), the famous Haidar Ali usurped the chiefship; but on the fall of his son and successor, Tipu, the Hindu dynasty was restored in the person of Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar III. ~~The people broke out in rebellion in 1831 and in consequence~~ the British Government assumed the direct management of the State, in 1831 and this continued till ~~March~~ 1881, ~~however~~, when the rendition of the State to its hereditary rulers was effected by the installation of Maharaja Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar. At the time of the rendition the Maharaja assigned to the British Government for the purposes of a cantonment the lands now forming the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. The lands thus made over were free of charge and the Maharaja renounced all jurisdiction in them.

3. The late ruler, His Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar IV succeeded his father in 1894, and assumed full ruling powers in 1902, ~~and~~ His sad demise in August 1940

Bangalore and Mysore grow mulberry for the purposes of sericulture. Sugarcane is largely grown in Mandya. Sandalwood is a State monopoly and produces a large revenue.

(para Agriculture and cane breed services)

8. The Mysore Government have a separate Department called the Civil Veterinary, Live Stock and Amrit Mahal Department for the supply and improvement of live stock and poultry in the State. With a view to meeting the growing demands of the agricultural population in the State for good cattle, they have established a new cattle breeding station on farming lines at Hunsur, in addition to the Station at Ajjampur and the sub-station at Basur. Sheep Breeding is being carried on at Hebbal, Yellachihalli, Ajjampur and Hunsur. The Mysore Sheep Breeding Scheme subsidised by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has been started at the Yellachihalli sheep farm from 1st November 1940 to conduct experiments in breeding, feeding, clipping, dipping etc. With the object of helping rural sheep owners, Sheep Breeders' Associations have been started at Closepet and Channarayapatna in addition to the two at Kolar and Mysore. Poultry Farming was continued at Hebbal, Ajjampur, Nagenahalli, Yellachihalli, Hassan and Closepet. New farms were opened at Chikkanahalli (Sira Taluk), Shimoga, Chickmagalur, Somanahalli, Doddaballapur and the Cattle Breeding Station, Hunsur, not only to supply poultry and eggs to the ryots but also to bring home to the ryots modern methods of poultry farming.

The activities of the Dairy Farm at Hebbal were continued for the improvement of milch cattle. The Veterinary Department is carrying on a campaign against diseases of cattle, especially rinderpest. ~~Active immunisation~~ (serum simultaneous and Goat virus alone methods) against rinderpest has been almost universally adopted with most satisfactory results and the peasants have realised ~~the efficacy of this inoculation.~~ The Mysore Serum Institute

is engaged in manufacturing both sera and vaccines which are used in controlling the contagious diseases of livestock and poultry in the State. The Mysore Government have a Department of Sericulture to look after the rearing of silk worms and the production of silk. The State maintains a silk weaving and dyeing factory, and gives demonstrations with domestic basins. The filature maintained by the State has been taken over by the Mysore Silk Filatures, Limited. ~~The Government have started reeling classes to train reelers in domestic basin installations.~~

9. The most generally practised industrial arts, of local growth, are those connected with metallurgy, pottery, carpentry, tanning, glass-making, the production of textile fabrics or the raw material for them, rope making, expressing oil and saccharine matter, and the manufacture of earth salt.

The most remarkable industrial development in Mysore has been in connection with gold mining. The State is now the principal gold-producing centre in India, the value of the output, including that of a relatively small quantity of silver for 1939 being £ 2,437,395. The source of the metal at present is the Kolar Gold Field, situated to the east of a low ridge in the Bowringpet Taluk. The industry is wholly British, the bulk of it being under the management of the firm of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons.

(Industries I pages 9-10 should come here)

The Mysore Government adopted in 1900 a bold Scheme of harnessing the Cauvery Falls at Sivasamudram for generating Electric Power and transmitting it about 93 miles to the Kolar Gold Fields. The original scheme has been subsequently extended by as many as nine installations to a total capacity of 60,000 H.P. in order to meet the growing demands for power for Industrial and Commercial purposes throughout the State.

10. The Representative Assembly which was established in 1881 was placed on a statutory basis with enlarged functions in 1923. It has been now brought into integral relationship with the Legislative Council, which was established in 1907, and both of them will function henceforward under a consolidated law--viz., the Government of Mysore Act, 1940. The first general elections to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council under the new scheme ~~will be~~ were held in February 1941.

The privilege already enjoyed by the Representative Assembly of being consulted with regard to the general principles of proposed measures of legislation has been widened so as to provide that, in future, it will invariably be consulted in regard to every legislative measure before it is introduced into the Legislative Council and the Chamber will have the right of considering not merely the general principles of a Bill or any of its provisions but also of proposing amendments thereto. The opinion expressed on any legislative measure by the Assembly has to be accepted by Government, although in exceptional cases where it may be necessary in the public interest or for ensuring safety and good Government to proceed with a bill in the Legislative Council notwithstanding the opinion of the Assembly, Government may do so after issuing a statement giving reasons therefor. The Assembly has the right of considering the State Budget, and of moving resolutions on the general principles and policy underlying the Budget as well as on any of the major heads of expenditure, subject to certain exceptions. The strength of the Assembly which was originally fixed at 275 has been increased to 310 and the duration of its sittings has also been extended, so as to afford larger opportunities for the transaction of non-official business.

The strength of the Legislative Council has also been increased so as to ensure a statutory elected majority. The Council will have a non-official President, elected by the Chamber after the first term, and a non-official elected Deputy President. In respect of the State Budget, the Legislative Council votes the demands for grants except in respect of excluded subjects. The Dewan may, however, restore a rejected grant if he considers such restoration necessary for the carrying on of a department or for discharging government's responsibility.

Along with the grant of enlarged powers and privileges to the two Chambers, the electorate for these bodies has also been widened.

The Executive will, under the new scheme, consist of the Dewan and four ministers, of whom not less than two will be non-officials selected by His Highness the Maharaja from among the elected members of the two Chambers.

11. The administrative system adopted is practically the same ~~that which~~ was in force during the 50 years of British occupancy which terminated in 1881.

Railways: At the end of June 1940, the Mysore State had 748.19 miles of Railway of which, 9.88 miles are Broad Gauge worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and 738.31 miles direct by the State.

A 9.51 miles of Railway, from Sagara to Talaguppe, under construction on 30th June 1940, has been opened for traffic from 10th November, 1940, bringing the total Open Mileage on date to 757.70.

The total capital outlay to the end of the official year -- 1939-40, amounted to Rs.673.69 lakhs, of which Rs.33,23 lakhs were contributed by the District Boards of Mysore and Kolar and by the Bangalore-Chickballapur Light Railway Company for the construction of the Metre Gauge line from Nanjangud to Chamarajanagar and the Narrow Gauge Lines from Bangalore City to Bowringpet; the balance of 640.46 lakhs representing the capital outlay invested by the Government on the State Lines.

The Railways in the State include the following lines:-

	Miles.
1. Chamarajanagar to Harihar including branches, and the Mysore-Arsikere including the Sagara-Talaguppe line since opened for traffic (M.G.).	609.42
2. Bangalore to Bowringpet (Narrow Gauge).	102.20
3. Tarikere to Narasimharajapura and Tadasa-Hebbe Tramways.	36.20
4. Kolar Gold Fields Railway (Broad Gauge).	9.88

5. The general financial results of working of State Lines during the year 1938-39 were as under:-

	Rs. in lakhs.
1.Capital outlay (Open Lines.)	673.69
2.Gross Earnings (1938-1939)	87.13
3.Working Expenses (Inclusive of Surplus profits.)	57.09
4.Net Revenues.	30.04
5. Interest on Capital Outlay.	4.46

Agriculture.- The people of the State being largely dependent on agriculture, measures for the extension of irrigation and for the improvement of agriculture receive special attention. A feature of the country is the abundance of rain-fed tanks, large and small, numbering about 30,000.

A huge dam 8,600 feet long and 130 feet high with an effective storage capacity of 43,934 million cubic feet has been constructed at Krishnarajasagar across the Cauvery river, impounding its waters for the purpose of irrigating 125,000 acres and for generating electric power at Sivasamudram. Taking off from the reservoir, a large canal (Irwin Canal) has been constructed with several branches and distributaries to irrigate large extents of lands in the Mandya District. Nearly 56,000 acres have been brought under irrigation. Power to the extent of 69,000 H.P. is being generated at the Sivasamudram and Shimsha Stations from the water supplied from Krishnarajsagar.

Numerous new reservoirs have of late been constructed, among which is the Anjanapur Reservoir costing Rs.18 lakhs across the river Kumudvati for irrigating an area of about 10,000 acres in the dry tracts of the Shimoga District. Experiments are being made with tube wells. The construction of a reservoir across the river Shimsha at Marconahalli, Kunigal Taluk, which was sanctioned in the year 1937 at an estimated cost of Rs.22 lakhs, is nearly completed. The Reservoir has a capacity of 7,572 units and will irrigate an area of about 10,000 acres in this arid tract. Water has been allowed to irrigate an extent of 2,500 acres so far. Besides the above, smaller reservoirs, one at Ragimakalahalli in Bowringpet Taluk, and another at Thippaganahalli in Goribidnur Taluk, at a cost of Rs.3,10 lakhs and 2.50 lakhs respectively to irrigate an extent of 600 acres under each, have been taken up for construction. The construction of new tanks at Byramangala in Closepet Taluk and at Alahalli in Kankanhalli Taluk, at a cost of Rs.9.39 lakhs and Rs.2.30 lakhs respectively to irrigate 4,000 and 1,000 acres under each, has been recently sanctioned and the works are in progress. The construction of another irrigation reservoir across the Kanva River at Channapatna Taluk at an estimated cost of Rs.15.73 lakhs to irrigate an area of 5,000 acres has also been sanctioned in September 1940, and the work is in progress.

There is a good network of roads spread all over the State, maintained in a fair state of efficiency. The mileage of such roads,

both Provincial and District Board, maintained regularly by the State Public Works Department is 5,968. During the last ten years, 5 large bridges on the major rivers in the State have been constructed. The bridges facilitate both internal and external traffic and trade.

Departments have been formed to deal with agricultural chemistry, mycology and entomology, geology, railways, and industry and commerce, while archaeology and epigraphy, receive due attention.

Medical:- There are 346 Medical Institutions consisting of 53 hospitals and 293 dispensaries, 18 of the former being maternity hospitals and 18 of the latter being female dispensaries. The major and special institutions include the Mental Hospital, the Isolation Hospital, the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore, Vani Vilas -- Hospital for women and children, Bangalore, Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore, Maternity Hospital, Kolar Gold Fields and the Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore. There are also 22 Subsidised Rural Practitioners and 184 Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries.

There is a separate Department of Public Health for looking after the Public Health activities and Sanitary Engineering. The Public Health activities include in addition to general Public Health work the control of epidemics, providing necessary control measures at fairs and festivals, control of malaria, Organising Rural Health work, Registration and compilation of Vital Statistics, Guinea Worm and Hookworm control and to some extent nutrition work. A Health Centre has been established for the purpose of training necessary public health personnel of the State and for studying the methods and budgets required for public health activities. There are also laboratories for the preparation of biological products, for diagnostic work, for the examination of materials from public health point of view, for medico--legal work and for the examination of foodstuffs with reference to Food Adulteration Act.

Education:- Education is making steady progress, the total number of education institutions being 8,162 with a strength of 3,69,472 pupils. Education below the High School grade is free. The Mysore University was started in July 1916.

Industries:- There is a sandalwood Oil
under State management. In order to make use of the valuable iron ore deposits in the State, the Mysore Government have established a modern plant at Bhadravati with an 80 ton blast furnace run with charcoal as fuel. A wood distillation plant of 16 retorts has also been added for the manufacture of charcoal. This plant is the --

biggest in the British Empire and the wood distillation industry i of great national importance as a supplier of calcium accetate which is used in the manufacture of cordite. For want of good market for pig-iron, a plant for the conversion of pig iron into steel by the Seiemen's basic open hearth process has been working together with a rolling mail for rolling the various sections in demand in the State and the surrounding territory.

The steel plant has been in operation since March 1936. Government have also sanctioned the construction of a plant for manufacturing cement at a cost of Rs.9.50 lakhs as an adjunct to the Iron and Steel Works. The Cement Plant has been in operation since August 1938. Sanctien has been accorded for the installation of three electric furnaces at Bhadravati at a cost of Rs.8.5 lakhs for the manufacture of special steels, Ferro-silican and Ferro-chrome. The establishment of a factory for manufacturing agricultural implements at Hassan with a capital outlay of about Rs.1.5 lakhs and of another for manufacturing paints at Mysore involving a capital expenditure of Rs.14,000 was sanctioned.

During the last two years, Government interested themselves in the floatation of the following industrial companies and granted them a number of facilities and concessions including subscription of a part of the share capital in some cases.

1. The Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries, Ltd.
2. The Mysore Tobacco, Co., Ltd.,
3. The Mysore Lamp Works, Ltd.
4. The Mysore Chemicals and Fertilizers, Ltd.
5. The Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd.
6. The Mysore Spun Silks, Co., Ltd.
7. The Mysore Silk Filatures, Ltd.,
8. The Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Ltd.
9. The Mysore Glass and Enamel Works, Ltd.
10. The Mysore Chrome Tanning Co., Ltd.

Necessary legislation has been introduced for the admixture of Petrol with absolute alcohol produced in the distillery at Mandya from molasses for use as motor fuel and the Act is in force in the Bangalore and Tumkur Districts with effect from 1st October 1939.

State Life Insurance has been introduced for the benefit of the public servants in the Mysore Service and since 1917-18 this has been extended to the general public also.

The State has from time to time raised public loans for financing large Capital Works, and an annual contribution is made from the Revenue Budget towards the sinking fund for the repayment

of these loans. The total public debt outstanding at the end of June 1940 was about Rs.8,41 lakhs and the total amount at the credit of the Sinking Fund on the same date was about Rs.1,67 lakhs.

An Act for the levy of Income-tax was introduced with effect from the 1st July 1920.

The Imperial Postal Department took charge of all postal arrangements in the State on the 1st April 1889.

11. In the Great War of 1914-18 the Mysore State Transport Corps did good work in Mesopotamia, and the Mysore Lancers rendered valuable service in Egypt and Palestine. Recruiting was stimulated throughout the State and material concessions have been granted to promote the education of the children of soldiers who were killed or disabled in the War. His Highness the Maharaja generously presented horses, ambulance, tongas and other useful gifts and liberally contributed towards the expenses of the War and to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

Add here a sub para stating what has been done in this war

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA TO THE MEMORANDA ON INDIAN STATES.

Column 8	For the existing figures substitute.	Rs.	3,99,56,000
Column 9	-do-	"	3,97,76,000
Column 10	-do-	"	19,36,500

INDIAN STATE FORCES UNITS.

Cavalry.

Mysore Lancers.	..	491
Mysore Horse.	..	115
Infantry.	..	902

STATE TROOPS OTHER THAN INDIAN STATE FORCES UNITS.

Cavalry.

His Highness' Body Guards.	157
Infantry and Artillery.	522
POLICE FORCES.	6,993

MYSORE.

1. A Hindu State in Southern India, whose present ruling dynasty dates from A.D. 1399, when two brothers, Vijayaraj and Krishnaraj came to Mysore, and one of them, by marrying the daughter of a local baron, established a rule which now comprises the Mysore territory.

2. Tradition in the first instance, connects the State with the two great Indian epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. Coming down to more historical times some edicts of Asoka found in the north of the State proclaim it to have been part of the Mauryan Empire.

3. Just prior to coming under the rule of the present Ruling Family during the 14th century, Mysore during the 11th, 12th and 13th centuries was ruled by a succession of Hoysala kings.

4. In the reign of Chikka Krishnaraj Wadiyar (1734-1765), the famous Haidar Ali usurped the chiefship; but on the fall of his son and successor, Tippu, the Hindu dynasty was restored in the person of Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar III. The British Government assumed the direct management of the State in 1831 and this continued till 1881 when the rendition of the State to its hereditary rulers was effected by the installation of Maharaja Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar. At the time of the rendition the Maharaja assigned to the British Government for the purposes of a cantonment the lands now forming the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. ~~The lands thus made over were free of charge and the Maharaja renounced all jurisdiction in them.~~

5. The late ruler, His Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar IV succeeded his father in 1894, and assumed full ruling powers in 1902. His sad demise in August 1940

after a distinguished rule of thirty-eight years was deeply mourned throughout the State.

4. The present Ruler, His Highness Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, the only son of His Highness the late Sri Kantirava Narasimharaja Wadiyar, the Yuvaraja of Mysore, was born on the 18th July 1919. His early education was in a special Royal School, with Mr. J. T. Turner as his Tutor. After passing the S. S. L. C. and Intermediate examinations he proceeded to the Maharaja's College, Mysore, to study along with the subjects of the State, and passed the B. A. examination of the Mysore University with a first class.

After graduation he ~~was given the help of Mr. Elwin of the Indian Civil Service appointed as his Companion to acquire administrative training. He~~ studied all branches of the State Administration and toured in some taluks of the Mysore District to gain first-hand knowledge of the conditions of the population.

He was installed on the Khrone with full ruling powers on the 8th September 1940.

His Highness is assisted by a Council styled' the Council of His Highness the Maharaja' consisting of the Dewan and two or more members as appointed by His Highness. The present Council consists of Amin-ul-Mulk Sri Mirza Mohamed Ismail, who is the President, and two members.

5. The Instrument of Transfer, which formerly regulated the relations of the State with the Paramount Power, has been replaced by a Treaty which was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 1st December 1913. Article 18 of the Treaty has since been abrogated.

6. The Capital of the State is Mysore.

The administrative system adopted is practically the same as was in force during the 50 years of British occupancy which terminated in 1881.

Of the nine districts into which the State is divided, Shimoga is the chief rice-growing tract, followed by Mysore with its fine system of irrigation from the river Cauvery, while Chitaldrug is pre-eminently the cotton district, Coffee is largely grown in Kadur and Hassan Districts. Tumkur has the greatest extent of cocoanut plantations, while Shimoga produces much arecanut. Bangalore and Mysore grow mulberry for the purposes of sericulture. Sugarcane is largely grown in Mandya. Sandalwood is a State monopoly and produces a large revenue.

Agriculture.- The people of the State being largely dependent on agriculture, measures for the extension of irrigation and for the improvement of agriculture received special attention. A feature of the country is the abundance of rain-fed tanks, large and small, numbering about 30,000.

A huge dam 8,600 feet long and 130 feet high with an effective storage capacity of 43,934 million cubic feet has been constructed at Krishnarajasagar across the Cauvery river and for generating electric power at Sivasamudram. ~~Taking off from the reservoir, a large canal (Irwin Canal) has been constructed with several branches and distributaries to irrigate large extents of lands in the Mandya District. Nearly 56,000 acres have been brought under irrigation.~~ Power to the extent of 69,000 H.P. is being generated at the Sivasamudram and Shimsha Stations from the water supplied from Krishnarajasagar.

Improvements to the water-ways in pursuance of irrigating 1,25,000 acres

Numerous new reservoirs have of late been constructed, among which is the Anjanapur Reservoir costing Rs.18 lakhs across the river Kumadvati for irrigating an area of about 10,000 acres in the dry tracts of the Shimoga District. Experiments are being made with tube wells. The construction of a rservoir across the river Shimsha at Marconahalli, Kunigal Taluk, which was sanctioned in the year 1937 at an estimated cost of Rs. 22 lakhs, is nearly completed. The Reservoir has a capacity of 7,572 units and will irrigate an area of about

10,000 acres in this arid tract. ~~Water has been allowed to irrigate an extent of 3,500 acres so far. Besides the above smaller~~ Reservoirs, one at Ragimahalasahalli in Bowringpet Taluk, and another at Thippaganahalli in Goribidnur Taluk, at a cost of Rs. 3.10 lakhs and 2.50 lakhs respectively to irrigate an extent of 600 acres under each, have been taken up for construction. The construction of new tanks at Byramangala in Closepet Taluk and Alahalli in Kankanhalli Taluk, at a cost of Rs. 9.39 lakhs and Rs. 2.30 lakhs respectively to irrigate 4,000 and 1,000 acres under each, has been recently sanctioned and the works are in progress. The construction of another irrigation reservoir across the Kanva River at Channapatna Taluk at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.73 lakhs to irrigate an area 5,000 acres has ~~also~~ been sanctioned ~~in September 1940~~, and the work is in progress.

~~The Mysore Government have a separate Department called~~ The Civil Veterinary, Live Stock and Amrit Mahal Department is in charge of the supply and improvement of live stock and poultry in the State. ~~With a view to meeting the growing demands of the agricultural population in the State for good cattle, they have established~~ A new cattle breeding station on farming lines has been established at Hunsur, in addition to the Station at Ajjampur and the sub-station at Basur. Sheep Breeding is being carried on at Hebbal, Yellachihalli, Ajjampur and Hunsur. ~~The Mysore Sheep Breeding~~ A Scheme subsidised by the Imperial Council of Ahricultural Research has been started at the Yellachihalli sheep farm ~~from 1st November 1940 to conduct experiments in breeding, feeding, clipping, dipping etc. With the object of helping rural sheep owners,~~ Sheep Breeders' Associations have been started at Closepet and Channarayapatna in addition to the two at Kolar and Mysore. Poultry Farming was continued at Hebbal, Ajjampur, Nagenahalli, Yellachihalli, Hassan and Closepet. New Farms were opened at Chikkanahalli (Sira Taluk), Shimoga, Chickmagalur, Somanahalli, Doddaballapur and the Cattle Breeding Station, Hunsur, not only to supply poultry and eggs to the ryots but also to bring home to

The Mysore Serum Institute is engaged in manufacturing both sera and vaccines which are used in controlling the contagious diseases of livestock and poultry in the State.

The Department of Sericulture ~~to~~ look after the rearing of silk worms and the production of silk. The State maintains a silk weaving and dyeing factory, and gives demonstrations with domestic basis. The filature maintained by the State has been taken over by the Mysore Silk Filatures, Limited.

The most generally practised industrial arts, of local growth, are those connected with metallurgy, pottery, carpentry, tanning, glass-making, the production of textile fabrics or the raw materials for them, rope making, expressing oil and saccharine matter, and the manufacture of earth salt.

The most remarkable industrial development in Mysore has been in connection with gold mining. The State is now the principal gold-producing centre in India, the value of the output, including that of a relatively small quantity of silver for 1939 being £2,437,395. The source of the metal at present is the Kolar Gold Field, situated to the east of a low ridge in the Bowringpet Taluk. The industry is wholly British, the bulk of it being under the management of the firm of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons.

Industries:- There is a sandalwood Oil Factory at Mysore worked under State Management. In order to make use of the valuable iron ore deposits in the State, the Mysore Government have established a modern plant at Bhadravati with an 80 ton blast furnace run with charcoal as fuel. A wood distillation plant of 16 retorts has also been added for the manufacture of charcoal. This plant is the biggest in the British Empire and the wood distillation industry is of great national importance as a supplier of calcium accetate which is ~~used~~ used in the

in the manufacture of cordite. For want of good market for pig-iron, a plant for the conversion of pig iron into steel by the Seiemen's basic open hearth process has been working together with a rolling mill for rolling the various sections in demand in the State and the surrounding territory.

The steel plant has been in operation since-March 1936. Government have also sanctioned the construction of a plant for manufacturing cement at a cost of Rs.9.50 lakhs as an adjunct to the Iron and Steel Works. The Cement Plant has been in operation since August 1938. Sanction has been accorded for the installation of three electric furnaces at Bhadravati at a cost of Rs.8.5 lakhs for the manufacture of special steels, Ferro-silican and Ferro-chrome. The establishment of a factory for manufacturing agricultural implements at Hassan with a capital outlay of about Rs.1.5 lakhs and of another for manufacturing paints at Mysore involving a capital expenditure of Rs.14,000/- was sanctioned.

During the last two years, Government interested themselves in the floatation of the following industrial companies and granted them a number of facilities and concessions including subscription of a part of the share capital in some cases.

1. The Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries, Ltd.
2. The Mysore Tobacco, Co., Ltd.,
3. The Mysore Lamp Works, Ltd.
4. The Mysore Chemicals and Fertilizers, Ltd.
5. The Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd.
6. The Mysore Spun Silks, Co., Ltd.
7. The Mysore Silk Filatures, Ltd.
8. The Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Ltd.
9. The Mysore Glass and Enamel Works, Ltd.
10. The Mysore Chrome Tanning Co., Ltd.

Necessary legislation has been introduced for the admixture of Petrol with absolute alcohol produced in the distillery at Mandya from molasses for use as motor fuel and the Act ~~is~~ has been in force in the Bangalore and Tumkur Districts with effect from 1st October 1939.

The Mysore Government adopted in 1900 a ~~bold~~ scheme of harnessing the Cauvery Falls at Sivasamudram for generating Electric Power and transmitting it about 93 miles to the Kolar Gold Fields. The ~~original~~ scheme has been subsequently extended by as many as nine installations to a total capacity of 60,000 H.P.

The transmission and distribution systems have been correspondingly extended until electric power is now available in all the nine districts of the State for lighting and motive power purposes. At the end of October 1940, there were 205 cities, Towns and Villages electrified with 5,397 power installations, 42,180 lighting installations and 18,537 street lights including 2,930 ornamental lights. These consuming installations require the generation of about 283,200,000 Units a year.

The ~~phenomenal~~ growth of Industries ~~in Mysore State~~ has produced demands for electric power far in excess of the utmost capacity of the Generating Station at Sivasamudram. ~~New projects were therefore investigated, and~~ After careful consideration, Government adopted a development programme for the production of 23,000 H.P. at the Shimsha Falls, and 32,000 H.P. as the first stage of the Jog Falls Hydro-electric Project. The Shimsha Generating Station came into full operation on 30th June 1940 and the construction work in connection with the Jog Falls Project is now in active progress.

Many Rural Electrification Projects are under prepara-

The Representative Assembly which was established in 1881 was placed on a statutory basis with enlarged functions in 1923. It has been now brought into integral relationship with the Legislative Council, which was established in 1907, and both of them will function henceforward under a consolidated law-viz., the Government of Mysore Act,1940. The first general elections to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council under the new scheme were held in February 1941.

The privilege already enjoyed by the Representative Assembly of being consulted with regard to the general principles of proposed measures of legislation has been widened so as to provide that, in future, it will invariably be consulted in regard to every legislative measure before it is introduced into the Legislative Council and the Chamber will have the right of considering not merely the general principles of a Bill or any of its provisions but also of proposing amendments thereto. The opinion expressed on any legislative measure by the Assembly has to be accepted by Government, although in exceptional cases where it may be necessary in the public interest or for ensuring safety and good Government to proceed with a bill in the Legislative Council notwithstanding the opinion of the Assembly, Government may do so after issuing a statement giving reasons therefor. The Assembly has the right of considering the State Budget, and of moving resolutions on the general principles and policy underlying the Budget as well as on any of the major heads of expenditure, subject to certain exceptions. The strength of the Assembly which was orginally fixed at 275 has been incureased to 310 and the duration of its sittings has also been extended, so as to afford larger opportunities for the transaction of non-official business.

The strength of the Legislative Council has also been

been increased so as to ensure a statutory elected majority. The Council will have a non-official President, elected by the Chamber after the first term, and a non-official elected Deputy President. In respect of the State Budget, the Legislative Council votes the demands for grants except in respect of excluded subjects. The Dewan may, however, restore a rejected grant if he considers such restoration necessary for the carrying on of a department or for discharging government's responsibility.

Along with the grant of enlarged powers and privileges to the two Chambers, the electorate for these bodies has also been widened.

The Executive will, under the new scheme, consist of the Dewan and four ministers, of whom not less than two will be non-officials selected by His Highness the Maharaja from among the elected members of the two Chambers.

Railways: At the end of June 1940, the Mysore State had 748.19 miles of Railway of which, 9.88 miles are Broad Gauge worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and 738.31 miles direct by the State.

A 9.51 miles of Railway, from Sagara to Talaguppe, under construction on 30th June 1940, has been opened for traffic from 10th November 1940, bringing the total open Mileage on date to 757.70.

The total capital outlay to the end of the official year 1939-40, amounted to Rs.673.69 lakhs, of which Rs.33.23 lakhs were contributed by the District Boards of Mysore and Kolar and by the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway Company for the construction of the Metre Gauge line from Nanjangud to Chamarajanagar and the Narrow Gauge Lines from Bangalore City to Bowringpet; the balance of 640.46 lakhs representing the

the capital outlay invested by the Government on the State Lines.

The Railways in the State include the following lines:-

	Miles.
1. Chamarajanagar to Harihar including Branches, and the Mysore-Arsikere including the Sagara-Talaguppe line since opened for traffic (M.G.).	609.42
2. Bangalore to Bowringpet (Narrow Gauge).	102 .20
3. Tarikere to Narasimharajapura and Tadsaa-Hebbe Tramways.	36.20
4. Kolar Gold Fields Railway (Broad Gauge)	9.88

5. The general financial results of working of State Lines during the year 1938-39 were as under:-

	Rs. in lakhs.
1. Capital outlay (open lines)	673.69
2. Gross Earnings (1938-1939).	87.13
3. Working Expenses (inclusive of Surplus profits).	57.09
4. Net Revenues.	30.04
5. Interest on Capital Outlay.	4.46

Contd

There is a good network of roads spread all over the State, maintained in a ~~fair~~ fair state of efficiency. The mileage of such roads, both Provincial and District Board, maintained regularly by the State Public Works Department is 5,968. During the last ten years, 5 large bridges on the major rivers in the State have been constructed. The bridges facilitate both internal and external traffic and trade.

Departments have been formed to deal with agricultural chemistry, mycology and entomology, geology, railways, and industry and commerce, while archaeology and epigraphy, receive due attention.

Medical aid and Public Health:- There are 346 Medical Institutions consisting of 53 hospitals and 293 dispensaries, 18 of the former being maternity hospitals and 18 of the latter being ~~female~~ women's dispensaries. The minor and special institutions include the Mental Hospital, the Isolation Hospital, the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore, Vani Vilas Hospital for women and children, Bangalore, Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore, Maternity Hospital, Kolar Gold Fields, and the Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore. There are also 22 Subsidised Rural Practitioners and 184 Avurvedic and Unani Dispensaries.

There is a separate Department of Public Health for looking after the Public Health activities and Sanitary Engineering. The Public Health activities include in addition to general Public Health work the control of epidemics, providing necessary control measures at fairs and festivals, control of malaria, organising Rural Health work, Registration and compilation of Vital Statistics, Guinea Worm and Hookworm control and to some extent nutrition work. ~~A Health~~ A Health Centre has been established for ~~the purpose of~~ training ~~necessary~~ public health personnel ~~of the State~~ and for studying ~~the~~ methods ~~and budgets required for~~ of public health activities. There are ~~also~~ laboratories for the preparation of biological products, for diagnostic work, for the examination of materials from the public health point of view, for medico-legal work and for the examination of foodstuffs with reference to Food Adulteration Act.

Education:- Education is making steady progress, the total number of education institutions being 8,162 with a strength of 3,69,472 pupils. Education below the High School grade is free. The Mysore University was started in July 1916.

A scheme of State Life Insurance ~~has been~~ introduced for the benefit of ~~the~~ public servants in the Mysore Service ~~and since 1917-18 this has been~~ was extended to the general public in 1917-18 ~~also.~~

The State has from time to time raised public loans for financing large Capital Works, and an annual contribution is made from the Revenue Budget towards the sinking fund for the repayment of these loans. The total public debt outstanding at the end of June 1940 was about Rs.8,41 lakhs and the total amount at the credit of the Sinking Fund on the same date was about 1,67 lakhs.

An Act for the levy of Income-tax was introduced with effect from the 1st July 1920.

The Imperial Postal Department took charge of all postal arrangements in the State on the 1st April 1889.

In the Great War of 1914-18 the Mysore State Transport Corps did good work in Mesopotamia, and the Mysore Lancers rendered valuable service in Egypt and Palestine. Recruiting was stimulated throughout the State and material concessions have been granted to promote the education of the children of soldiers who were killed or disabled in the War. His Highness the Maharaja generously presented horses, ambulance, tongas and other useful gifts and liberally contributed ~~kwx~~ towards the expenses of the War and to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

3rd March 1941.

Pol 1550 Enclo 2

P.P. 52:40-2

Memoranda on the Indian States,
1941 edition.

With reference to your letter No.DF.655-40/Pol. dated the 5th December 1940 on the above subject, I am directed to forward herewith two copies of the portion of the Memoranda on the Indian States relating to Mysore, duly corrected for inclusion in the 1941 edition.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

For Chief Secretary to Government.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA TO THE MEMORANDA ON INDIAN STATES.

Column 8	for the existing figures		7,329,140 9,26,79,000
	substitute	Rs.	~~3,09,56,000~~ 9,18,29,000
Column 9	-do-		~~3,97,76,000~~
Column 10	-do-		10,36,500

INDIAN STATES FORCES UNITS

Cavalry

Mysore Lancers	491	756.
Mysore Horse	~~115~~	194
Infantry	008	1836.

STATE TROOPS OTHER THAN INDIAN STATES FORCES UNITS

Cavalry

His Highness's Body Guards	157

Infantry and Artillery

Police Forces. 6,993

M Y S O R E

1. A Hindu State in Southern India, whose present ruling dynasty dates from A.D.1399, when two brothers, Vijayaraj and Krishnaraj came to Mysore, and one of them, by marrying the daughter of a local baron, established a rule which now comprises the Mysore territory.

2. Tradition in the first instance, connects the State with the two great Indian epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. Coming down to more historical times some edicts of Asoka found in the north of the State proclaim it to have been part of the Maurya Empire.

3. Just prior to coming under the rule of the present Ruling Family during the 18th century, Mysore during the 11th, 12th and 13th centuries was ruled by a succession of Hoysala Kings.

4. In the reign of Chikka Krishnaraj Wadiyar (1734-1760), the former Haidar Ali usurped the chiefship; but on the fall of his son and successor, Tippu, the Hindu dynasty was restored in the person of Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar III. The British Government assumed the direct management of the State in 1831 and this continued till 1881 when the rendition of the State to its hereditary rulers was effected by the installation of Maharaja Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar. At the time of the rendition the Maharaja ceded to the British Government for the purposes of a cantonment the lands now forming the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

5. The late ruler, His Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar IV succeeded his father in 1894, and assumed full ruling powers in 1902. His sad demise in August 1940 after a distinguished rule of thirty-eight years was deeply mourned throughout the State.

6. The present Ruler, His Highness Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, the only son of His Highness the late Sri Kanthirava Narasimharaja Wadiyar, the Yuvaraja of Mysore, was born on the 18th July 1919. His early education was in a special Royal School

with Mr. J.T. Turner as his Tutor. After passing the S.S.L.C. and Intermediate examinations he proceeded to the Maharaja's College, Mysore, to study along with the subjects of the State, and passed the B.A. examination of the Mysore University with a first class.

After graduation he studied all branches of State Administration and toured in some taluks of the Mysore District to gain first-hand knowledge of the conditions of the population.

He was installed on the throne with full ruling powers on the 8th September 1940.

His Highness is assisted by a Council styled "the Council of His Highness the Maharaja" consisting of the Dewan and two or more members as appointed by His Highness. The present Council consists of Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza Mohamed Ismail, who is the President, and two members.

7. The Instrument of Transfer, which formerly regulated the relations of the State with the Paramount Power, has been replaced by a Treaty which was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 1st December 1913. Article 18 of the Treaty has since been abrogated.

8. The Capital of the State is Mysore.

The administrative system adopted is practically the same as was in force during the 50 years of British occupancy which terminated in 1881.

the nine districts into which the State is divided, Shimoga is the chief rice-growing tract, followed by Hyderabad with the fine system of irrigation from the river Cauvery, while Chitaldrug is pre-eminently the cotton district. Coffee is largely grown in Kadur and Hassan Districts. Tumkur has the greatest extent of cocoanut plantations, while Shimoga produces much arecanut. Bangalore and Mysore grow mulberry for the purposes of sericulture. Sugarcane is largely grown in Mandya. Sandalwood is a State monopoly and produces a large revenue.

10) AGRICULTURE: The people of the State being largely dependent on agriculture, measures for the extension of irrigation and for the improvement of agriculture receive special attention. A feature of the country is the abundance of rain-fed tanks, large and small, numbering about 30,000.

A huge dam 8,600 feet long and 130 feet high with an effective storage capacity of 45,034 million cubic feet has been constructed at Krishnarajasagar across the Cauvery river impounding its waters for the purpose of irrigating 1,25,000 acres, and for generating electric power at Sivasamudram. Power to the extent of 69,000 H.P. is being generated at the Sivasamudram and Shimsha Stations from the water supplied from Krishnarajasagar.

Numerous new reservoirs have of late been constructed, among which is the Anjanapur Reservoir costing Rs.18 lakhs across the river Kumadvati for irrigating an area of about 10,000 acres in the dry tracts of the Shimoga District. Experiments are being made with tube wells. The construction of a reservoir across the river Shimsha at Harobanhalli, Kunigal Taluk, which was sanctioned in the year 1937 at an estimated cost of Rs.25 lakhs, is nearly completed. The Reservoir has a capacity of 7,570 million cft. will irrigate an area of about 10,000 acres in this arid tract. Reservoirs, one at Rachenahalli (Marka) in Dowlingpet Taluk, and another at Thippagonahalli in Goribidnur Taluk, at a cost of Rs.3,10 lakhs and 2.50 lakhs respectively to irrigate an extent of 600 acres under each, have been taken up for construction. The construction of new tanks at Byramangala in Closepet Taluk and Alahalli in Kankanhalli Taluk, at a cost of Rs.0.39 lakhs and Rs.2.30 lakhs respectively to irrigate 4,000 and 1,000 acres under each, has been recently sanctioned and the works are in progress. The construction of another irrigation reservoir across the Kanva river at Channapatna Taluk at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.73 lakhs to irrigate an area of 5,000 acres has been sanctioned and the work is in progress.

The Civil Veterinary, Live Stock and Amrit Mahal Department

in charge of the supply and improvement of live stock and poultry in the State. A new cattle breeding station on Trade Lines has been established at Mubur, in addition to the station at Ajjampur and the sub-station at Dasur. Attempts have been made to breed crossed cattle at Mubal, Kollechilli, Ajjampur and Mubur. A scheme submitted by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has been started at the Kollechilli cattle farm. Many Breeders' Associations have been started in Chingleput in addition to the old ones at Mubal and Mubur. Cattle fairs were conducted at Mubal, Ajjampur, Kollechilli, Vellanallur, Mubur and Chengalpet. The farms were opened at Chingleput (Mubur), Chingleput, Chidambaram, Kollechilli, Vellanallur and the Cattle Breeding Station, Mubur, not only to supply poultry and eggs to the state but also to bring home to the ryots modern methods of poultry farming.

The cultivation of the Dairy Farm at Mubal were continued for the improvement of milch cattle. The Veterinary Department is carrying on a campaign against diseases of cattle especially rinderpest.

The Cheese Farm Institute is engaged in manufacturing both cow and ewe's milk which are now used in controlling the contagious diseases of livestock and poultry in the State.

The Department of Geology deals with the survey of salt lands and the production of salt. The main activities of salt works and dyeing factory, and lives in contact with Geology branch. The minerals manufactured by the State has been taken over by the Madras Salt Pictures, Limited.

III) Industries: The most essential industrial avocations, of local growth, are those connected with textiles, pottery, carpentry, tanning, dyeing, the production of textile fabrics as the principal one, the carpentry engineering and agricultural trades, and the manufacture of earth oils.

The most remarkable industrial development in Madras has been in connection with gold mining. The Kolar Gold Fields Limited

Gold-producing centre in India, the value of the output, including that of a relatively small quantity of silver for 1939 being £2,457,395. The source of the metal at present is the Kolar Gold Field, situated to the east of a low ridge in the Dowringpet Taluk. The industry is wholly British, the bulk of it being under the management of the firm of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons.

There is a Sandalwood Oil Factory at Mysore worked under State Management. In order to make use of the valuable iron ore deposits in the State, the Mysore Government have established a modern plant at Bhadravati with an 80 ton blast furnace run with charcoal as fuel. A wood distillation plant of 16 retorts has also been added for the manufacture of charcoal. This plant is the biggest in the British Empire and the wood distillation industry is of great national importance as a supplier of calcium acetate which is used in the manufacture of cordite. For want of good market for pig-iron, a plant for the conversion of pig iron ~~ixxxx~~ into steel by the Siemen's basic open hearth process has been working together with a rolling mill for rolling the various sections in demand in the State and the surrounding territory.

The steel plant has been in operation since March ~~1936~~ 1936. Government have also sanctioned the construction of a plant for manufacturing cement at a cost of Rs.9.50 lakhs as an adjunct to the Iron and Steel Works. The Cement Plant has been in operation since August 1938. Sanction has been accorded for the installation of three electric furnaces at Bhadravati at a cost of Rs.8.50 lakhs for the manufacture of special steels, Ferro-silicon and Ferro-chrome. The establishment of a factory for manufacturing agricultural implements at Hassan with a capital outlay of about Rs.1.6 lakhs and of another for manufacturing paints at Mysore involving a capital expenditure of Rs.14,000/- was sanctioned.

During the last two years, Government interested themselves in the floatation of the following industrial companies and granted them a number of facilities and concessions including

subscription of a part of the share capital in some cases:

1. The Mysore Stoneware Pipes & Potteries, Ltd.
2. The Mysore Tobacco, Co., Ltd.
3. The Mysore Lamp Works, Ltd.
4. The Mysore Chemicals & Fertilizers, Ltd.
5. The Mysore Cyan Silk Mills, Co., Ltd.
6. The Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd.
7. The Mysore Silk Filatures, Ltd.
8. The Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Ltd.
9. The Mysore Glass & Thermal Works, Ltd.
10. The Mysore Chrome Tanning Co., Ltd.

Necessary legislation has been introduced for the admixture of Petrol with absolute alcohol produced in the distillery at Belgaum from molasses for use as motor fuel and the Act has been in force in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts with effect from 1st October 1939.

12 Electrical

The Mysore Government adopted in 1900 a scheme of harnessing the Cauvery Falls at Sivasamudram for generating electric power and transmitting it about 90 miles to the Kolar Gold Fields. The scheme has been subsequently extended by as many as nine installations to a total capacity of 60,000 H.P. The transmission and distribution systems have been correspondingly extended until electric power is now available in all the nine districts of the State for lighting and motive power purposes. At the end of October 1940, there were 805 cities, towns and villages electrified with 6,037 power installations, 42,100 lighting installations and 10,037 street lights including 5,930 ornamental lights. These consumers' installations require the generation of about 800,000,000 Units a year.

The growth of industries has produced demands for electric power far in excess of the utilised capacity of the generating station at Sivasamudram. After careful consideration, Government adopted a development programme for the production of 50,000 H.P. at the Shimsha Falls, and 32,000 H.P. as the first stage of the Jog Falls Hydro-Electric Project. The Shimsha Generating Station came into full operation on 30th June 1940 and the construction

work in connection with the Jog Falls Project is now in active progress.

Many Rural Electrification Projects are under preparation.

18. The Representative Assembly which was established in 1881 was placed on a statutory basis with enlarged functions in 1923. It has been now brought into integral relationship with the Legislative Council, which was established in 1907, and both of them will function henceforward under a consolidated law, viz., the Government of Mysore Act, 1940. The first general elections to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council under the new scheme were held in February 1941.

The privilege already enjoyed by the Representative Assembly of being consulted with regard to the general principles of proposed measures of legislation has been widened so as to provide that, in future, it will invariably be consulted in regard to every legislative measure before it is introduced into the Legislative Council and the Chamber will have the right of considering not merely the general principles of a Bill or any of its provisions but also of proposing amendments thereto. The opinion expressed on any legislative measure by the Assembly has to be ~~xxxxxxx~~ accepted by Government, although in exceptional cases where it may be necessary in the public interest or for ensuring safety and good Government to proceed with a bill in the Legislative Council notwithstanding the opinion of the Assembly. Government may do so after issuing a statement giving reasons therefor. The Assembly has the right of considering the State Budget, and of moving resolutions on the general principles and policy underlying the Budget as well as on any of the major heads of expenditure, subject to certain exceptions. The strength of the Assembly which was originally fixed at 275 has been increased to 310 and the duration of its sittings has also been extended, so as to afford larger opportunities for the transaction of non-official business.

The strength of the Legislative Council has also been increased so as to ensure a statutory elected majority. The Council will have a non-official President, elected by the Chamber after the first term, and a non-official elected Deputy President. In respect of the State Budget, the Legislative Council votes the demands for grants except in respect of excluded subjects. The Govn may, however, restore a rejected grant if he considers such restoration necessary for the carrying on of a Department or for discharging Government's responsibility.

Along with the grant of enlarged powers and privileges to the two Chambers, the electorate for their benefit has also been widened.

The Executive will, under the new scheme, consist of the Govn and four ministers, of whom not less than two will be non-official elected by the Members the Ministers from among the elected members of the two Chambers.

RAILWAYS: At the end of June 1940, the Mysore State had 740.9 miles of Railway of which, 9.00 miles are Broad Gauge worked by the Southern and Southern Mahratta Railway and 730.91 miles direct by the State.

A 9.61 miles of Railway, from Kolar to Bowringpet under construction on 30th June 1940, have been opened for traffic from 10th November 1940, bringing the total open Milleage on date to 757.70.

The total capital outlay to the end of the official year 1939-40, amounted to Rs.673.01 lakhs, of which Rs.30.00 lakhs were contributed by the Mysore and Kolar Gold Mines by the Bangalore-Chikballapur Railway Company for the construction of the Metre Gauge line from Bangalore City to Doddaballapur; the balance of Rs.643.01 lakhs representing the capital outlay incurred by the Government on the State Lines.

The Railways in the State include the following lines:-

	Miles.
1. Chamarajanagar to Harihar including Branches, and the Hyscre-Arsikere including the Sagara-Talaguppe line since opened for traffic (M.G.)	309.42
2. Bangalore to Bowringpet (Narrow Gauge) -	108.00
3. Tarikere to Narasimharajapura and Tadase-Hebbe Tramways -	36.20
4. Kolar Gold Fields Railway (Broad Gauge)-	9.88

The general financial results of working of State Lines during the year 1938-39 were as under:-

	Rs. in lakhs.
1. Capital outlay (open lines) -	673.69
2. Gross Earnings (1938-1939) -	87.13
3. Working Expenses (inclusive of surplus profits) -	57.09
4. Net Revenues -	30.04
5. Interest on Capital Outlay -	4.46

15 There is a good network of roads spread all over the State, maintained in a fair state of efficiency. The mileage of such roads, both Provincial and District Board, maintained regularly by the State Public Works Department is 5,968. During the last ten years, five large bridges on the major rivers in the State have been constructed. The bridges facilitate both internal and external traffic and trade.

16 Departments have been formed to deal with agricultural chemistry, mycology and entomology, geology, railways, and industry and commerce, while archaeology and epigraphy, receive due attention.

17 MEDICAL AID AND PUBLIC HEALTH: There are 346 Medical Institutions consisting of 55 hospitals and 293 dispensaries, 18 of the former being maternity hospitals and 16 of the latter being women's dispensaries. The minor and special institutions include

the Dental Hospital, the Isolation Hospital, the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore, Vani Vilas Hospital for women and children, Bangalore, Chaluvamba Hospital, Mysore, Maternity Hospital, Kolar Gold Fields, and the Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore. There are also 20 subsidised Rural Practitioners and 104 Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries.

There is a separate Department of Public Health for looking after the Public Health activities and Sanitary Engineering. The Public Health activities include in addition to general Public Health work the control of epidemics, providing necessary co[illegible] measures at fairs and festivals, control of malaria, organising Rural Health work, registration and compilation of Vital Statistics, Guinea Worm and Hookworm control and to some extent nutrition work. A Health Centre has been established for training public health personnel and for studying methods of public health activities. There are laboratories for the preparation of biological products, for diagnostic work, for the examination of materials from the public health point of view, for medico-legal work and for the examination of foodstuffs with reference to Food Adulteration Act.

18 EDUCATION: Education is making steady progress, the total number of educational institutions being 8,163 with a strength of 5,09,478 pupils. Education below the High School grade is free. The Mysore University was started in July 1916.

19 A scheme of State Life Insurance introduced many years ago for the benefit of public servants in the Mysore Service was extended to the general public in 1917-18.

The State has from time to time raised public loans for financing large Capital works, and an annual contribution is made from the Revenue Budget towards the Sinking Fund for the repayment of these loans. The total public debt outstanding at the end of June 1960 was about Rs.51 lakhs and the total amount at the credit of the Sinking Fund on the same date was

about 167 lakhs.

An Act for the levy of Income-tax was introduced with effect from the 1st July 1920.

The Imperial Postal Department took charge of all postal arrangements in the State on the 1st April 1920.

In the Great War of 1914-18 the Mysore State Transport Corps did good work in Mesopotamia, and the Mysore Lancers rendered valuable service in Egypt and Palestine. Recruiting was stimulated throughout the State and material concessions have been granted to promote the education of the children of soldiers who were killed or disabled in the War. His Highness the Maharaja generously presented horses, ambulance, tongas and other useful gifts and liberally contributed towards the expenses of the War and to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA TO THE MEMORANDA ON INDIAN STATES.

PP. 194, 195

Column 8	for the existing figures	substitute	Rs. 5,99,56,000
Column 9	-do-	"	5,97,76,000
Column 10	-do-	"	19,36,500

INDIAN STATES FORCES UNITS:

Cavalry

Mysore Lancers	-	491
Mysore Horse	-	115

Infantry - 900

STATE TROOPS OTHER THAN INDIAN STATES FORCES UNITS:

Cavalry.

His Highness's Body Guards	-	157

Infantry and Artillery. - 522

Police Forces. - 6,963

M Y S O R E

1. A Hindu State in Southern India, whose present ruling dynasty dates from A.D.1399, when two brothers, Vijayaraj and Krishnaraj came to Mysore, and one of them, by marrying the daughter of a local baron, established a rule which now comprises the Mysore territory.

2. Tradition in the first instance, connects the State with the two great Indian epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. Coming down to more historical times some edicts of Asoka found in the north of the State proclaim it to have been part of the Mauryan Empire.

3. Just prior to coming under the rule of the present Ruling Family during the 14th century, Mysore during the 11th, 12th and 13th centuries was ruled by a succession of Hoysala kings.

4. In the reign of Chikka Krishnaraj Wadiyar (1734-1766), the famous Haidar Ali usurped the chiefship; but on the fall of his son and successor, Tippu, the Hindu dynasty was restored in the person of Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar III. The British Government assumed the direct management of the State in 1831 and this continued till 1881 when the rendition of the State to its hereditary rulers was effected by the installation of Maharaja Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar. At the time of the rendition the Maharaja assigned to the British Government for the purposes of a cantonment the lands now forming the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

5. The late ruler, His Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar IV succeeded his father in 1894, and assumed full ruling powers in 1902. His sad demise in August 1940 after a distinguished rule of thirty-eight years was deeply mourned throughout the State.

6. The present Ruler, His Highness Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, the only son of His Highness the late Sri Kantirava Narasimharaja Wadiyar, the Yuvaraja of Mysore, was born on the 18th July 1919. His early education was in a special Royal Schol

with Mr. J.T. Turner as his Tutor. After passing the S.S.L.C. and Intermediate examinations he proceeded to the Maharaja's College, Mysore, to study along with the subjects of the State, and passed the B.A. examination of the Mysore University with a first class.

After graduation he studied all branches of State Administration and toured in some taluks of the Mysore District to gain first-hand knowledge of the conditions of the population.

He was installed on the throne with full ruling powers on the 8th September 1940.

His Highness is assisted by a Council styled "the Council of His Highness the Maharaja" consisting of the Dewan and two or more members as appointed by His Highness. The present Council consists of Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza Mohamed Ismail, who is the President, and two members.

7. The Instrument of Transfer, which formerly regulated the relations of the State with the Paramount Power, has been replaced by a Treaty which was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 1st December 1913. Article 18 of the Treaty has since been abrogated.

8. The Capital of the State is Mysore.

The administrative system adopted is practically the same as was in force during the 50 years of British occupancy which terminated in 1881.

Of the nine districts into which the State is divided, Shimoga is the chief rice-growing tract, followed by Mysore with its fine system of irrigation from the river Cauvery, while Chitaldrug is pre-eminently the cotton district. Coffee is largely grown in Kadur and Hassan Districts. Tumkur has the greatest extent of coconut plantations, while Shimoga produces much areca nut. Bangalore and Mysore grow mulberry for the purposes of sericulture. Sugarcane is largely grown in Mandya. Sandalwood is a State monopoly and produces a large revenue.

AGRICULTURE: The people of the State being largely dependent on agriculture, measures for the extension of irrigation and for the improvement of agriculture receive special attention. A feature of the country is the abundance of rain-fed tanks, large and small, numbering about 30,000.

A huge dam 8,600 feet long and 130 feet high with an effective storage capacity of 48,934 million cubic feet has been constructed at Krishnarajasagar across the Cauvery river impounding its waters for the purpose of irrigating 1,25,000 acres, and for generating electric power at Sivasamudram. Power to the extent of 69,000 H.P. is being generated at the Sivasamudram and Shimsha Stations from the water supplied from Krishnarajasagar.

Numerous new reservoirs have of late been constructed, of which is the Anjanapur Reservoir costing Rs.18 lakhs across the river Kumadvati for irrigating an area of about 10,000 acres in the dry tracts of the Shimoga District. Experiments are being made with tube wells. The construction of a reservoir across the river Shimsha at Marconahalli, Kunigal Taluk, which was sanctioned in the year 1937 at an estimated cost of Rs.23 lakhs, is nearly completed. The Reservoir has a capacity of 7,572 units and will irrigate an area of about 10,000 acres in this arid tract. Reservoirs, one at Paginahalahalli in Bowringpet Taluk, and another at Thippagannahalli in Goribidnur Taluk, at a cost of Rs.3,10 lakhs and 2.50 lakhs respectively to irrigate an extent of 600 acres under each, have been taken up for construction. The construction of new tanks at Byramangala in Closepet Taluk and Alahalli in Kunigahalli Taluk, at a cost of Rs.0.39 lakhs and Rs.2.30 lakhs respectively to irrigate 4,000 and 1,000 acres under each, has been recently sanctioned and the works are in progress. The construction of another irrigation reservoir across the Hanve River at Channapatna Taluk at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.75 lakhs to irrigate an area of 5,000 acres has been sanctioned and the work is in progress.

The Civil Veterinary, Live Stock and Amrit Mahal Department

is in charge of the supply and improvement of live stock and poultry in the State. A new cattle breeding station on farming lines has been established at Hunsur, in addition to the Station at Ajjampur and the sub-station at Dasur. Sheep Breeding is being carried on at Hebbal, Yellachihalli, Ajjampur and Hunsur. A Scheme subsidised by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has been started at the Yellachihalli sheep farm. Sheep Breeders' Associations have been started at Closepet and Chitaldroog in addition to the two at Kolar and Mysore. Poultry Farming was continued at Hebbal, Ajjampur, Nagenahalli, Yellachihalli, Hessan and Closepet. Six Farms were opened at Chikkanahalli (Nine Tolls), Shimoga, Chickmagalur, Somanahalli, Bellary pur and the Cattle Breeding Station, Hunsur, not only to supply poultry and eggs to the Ryots but also to bring home to the Ryots modern methods of poultry farming.

The activities of the Dairy Farm at Hebbal were continued for the improvement of milch cattle. The Veterinary Department is carrying on a campaign against diseases of cattle, especially rinderpest.

The Mysore Serum Institute is engaged in manufacturing both sera and vaccines which are now used in controlling the contagious diseases of livestock and poultry in the State.

The Department of Sericulture looks after the rearing of silk worms and the production of silk. The State maintains a silk weaving and dyeing factory, and gives demonstrations with domestic basins. The filature maintained by the State has been taken over by the Mysore Silk Filatures, Limited.

INDUSTRIES: The most generally practised industrial arts, of local growth, are those connected with metallurgy, pottery, carpentry, tanning, glass-making, the production of textile fabrics or the raw material for them, rope making, expressing oil and saccharine matter, and the manufacture of earth salt.

The most remarkable industrial development in Mysore has been in connection with gold mining. The State forms the principal

Gold-producing centre in India, the value of the output, including that of a relatively small quantity of silver for 1930 being £2,437,555. The source of the metal at present is the Kolar Gold Field, situated to the east of a low ridge in the Bowringpet Taluk. The industry is wholly British, the bulk of it being under the management of the firm of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons.

There is a Sandalwood Oil Factory at Mysore worked under State Management. In order to make use of the valuable iron ore deposits in the State, the Mysore Government have established a modern plant at Bhadravati with an 80 ton blast furnace run with charcoal as fuel. A wood distillation plant of 16 retorts has also been added for the manufacture of charcoal. This plant is the biggest in the British Empire and the wood distillation industry is of great national importance as a supplier of calcium acetate which is used in the manufacture of cordite. For want of good market for pig-iron, a plant for the conversion of pig iron ~~ironm~~ into steel by the Siemen's basic open hearth process has been working together with a rolling mill for rolling the various sections in demand in the State and the surrounding territory.

The steel plant has been in operation since March ~~1936~~ 1936. Government have also sanctioned the construction of a plant for manufacturing cement at a cost of Rs.9.50 lakhs as an adjunct to the Iron and Steel Works. The Cement Plant has been in operation since August 1938. Sanction has been accorded forthe installation of three electric furnaces at Bhadravati at a cost of Rs.8.50 lakhs for the manufacture of special steels, Ferro-silican and Ferro-chrome. The establishment of a factory for manufacturing agricultural implements at Hassan with a capital outlay of about Rs.1.5 lakhs and of another for manufacturing paints at Mysore involving a capital expenditure of Rs.14,000/- was sanctioned.

During the last two years, Government interested themselves in the floatation of the following industrial companies and granted them a number of facilities and concessions including

The strength of the Legislative Council has also been increased so as to ensure a statutory elected majority. The Council will have a non-official President, elected by the Chamber after the first term, and a non-official elected Deputy President. In respect of the State Budget, the Legislative Council votes the demands for grants except in respect of excluded subjects. The Dewan may, however, restore a rejected grant if he considers such restoration necessary for the carrying on of a department or for discharging Government's responsibility.

Along with the grant of enlarged powers and privileges to the two Chambers, the electorate for these bodies has also been widened.

The Executive will, under the new scheme, consist of the Dewan and four ministers, of whom not less than two will be non-officials selected by His Highness the Maharaja from among the elected members of the two Chambers.

RAILWAYS: At the end of June 1940, the Mysore State had 748.19 miles of Railway of which, 9.88 miles are Broad Gauge worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and 738.31 miles direct by the State.

A 9.51 miles of Railway, from Sagara to Talaguppe, under construction on 30th June 1940, have been opened for traffic from 10th November 1940, bringing the total open Mileage on date to 757.70.

The total capital outlay to the end of the official year 1939-40, amounted to Rs.673.69 lakhs, of which Rs.33.29 lakhs were contributed by the District Boards of Mysore and Kolar and by the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway Company for the construction of the Metre Gauge Line from Nanjangud to Chamarajanagar and the Narrow Gauge Lines from Bangalore City to Bowringpet; the balance of Rs.640.40 lakhs representing the capital outlay invested by the Government on the State Lines.

The Railways in the State include the following lines:-

	Miles.
1. Chamarajanagar to Haribar including Branches, and the Mysore-Arsikere including the Sagara-Talaguppa line since opened for traffic (B.G.)	600.42
2. Bangalore to Kolarpet (Narrow Gauge) -	103.20
3. Tarikere to Narasimharajapura and Tadasa-Hobbe Tramways -	56.20
4. Kolar Gold Fields Railway (Broad Gauge)-	9.66

The general financial results of working of State Lines during the year 1939-40 1938-39 were as under:-

	Rs. in lakhs.
1. Capital outlay (open lines) -	673.69
2. Gross Earnings (1938-1939) -	87.13
3. Working Expenses (inclusive of surplus profits) -	57.09
4. Net Revenues -	30.04
5. Interest on Capital Outlay -	4.46

There is a good network of roads spread all over the State, maintained in a fair state of efficiency. The mileage of such roads, both Provincial and District Board, maintained regularly by the State Public Works Department is 5,000. During the last ten years, five large bridges on the major rivers in the State have been constructed. The bridges facilitate both internal and external traffic and trade.

Departments have been formed to deal with agricultural chemistry, mycology and entomology, zoology, railways, and industry and commerce, while archaeology and epigraphy, receive due attention.

LEPROSY AND PUBLIC HEALTH: There are 346 Medical Institutions consisting of 53 hospitals and 293 dispensaries, 18 of the former being maternity hospitals and 18 of the latter being women's dispensaries. The minor and special institutions include

the Mental Hospital, the Isolation Hospital, the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore, Venl Vilas Hospital for Women and Children, Bangalore, Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore, University Hospital, Kolar Gold Fields, and the Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore. There are also 53 Subsidised Rural Practitioners and 194 Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries.

There is a separate Department of Public Health for looking after the Public Health activities and Sanitary Engineering. The Public Health activities include in addition to general Public Health work the control of epidemics, providing necessary control measures at fairs and festivals, control of malaria, organising Rural Health work, Registration and compilation of Vital Statistics, Indian Medicine and Pharmacy control and to some extent nutrition work. A Health Centre has been established for training public health personnel and for studying methods of public health activities. There are laboratories for the preparation of biological products, for diagnostic work, for the examination of materials from the public health point of view, for medico-legal work and for the examination of foodstuffs with reference to Food Adulteration Act.

EDUCATION: Education is making steady progress, the total number of educational institutions being 8,160 with a strength of 3,69,470 pupils. Education below the High School grade is free. The Mysore University was started in July 1916.

A scheme of State Life Insurance introduced many years ago for the benefit of public servants in the Mysore Service was extended to the general public in 1917-18.

The State has from time to time raised public loans for financing large Capital Works, and an annual contribution is made from the Revenue Budget towards the Sinking Fund for the repayment of these loans. The total public debt outstanding at the end of June 1940 was about Rs.4.3 lakhs and the total amount at the credit of the Sinking Fund on the same date was

about 167 Imams.

An Act for the levy of Income-tax was introduced with effect from the 1st July 1920.

The Imperial Postal Department took charge of all postal arrangements in the State on the 1st April 1920.

In the Great War of 1914-18 the Mysore State Imperial Corps did good work in Mesopotamia, and the Mysore Kanara rendered valuable service in Egypt and Palestine. Recruiting was actively carried on in the State and material assistance was granted to promote the education of the children of soldiers who were killed or disabled in the War. His Highness the Maharaja generously presented horses, ambulances, lorries and other useful gifts and liberally contributed towards the expenses of the War and to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

The reply to this communication should be addressed to the Secretary to the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore, by designation and not by name.

URGENT

No. DF.655-40/Pol

2987
C13

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Dated Bangalore, the 19th March *1941*.

CB. wgnt. MW 19/3/13

P.P. 52-A-3.

MEMORANDA ON INDIAN STATES.

SIR,

I am directed to refer to the Mysore portion of the memoranda on Indian States forwarded with your letter, No.Pol. 1550, dated the 3rd March 1941 and to say that no mention is made in it either of His Highness' marriage in 1938 to the sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Charkhari or of Mysore's services in the present War.

H

2. I am to enquire whether the Government of Mysore have any objection to these omissions being supplied by this Residency as follows:-

(i) Add the following on page 2 as a sub-paragraph after the second sub-paragraph of paragraph 6:-

> "His Highness married in 1938 the sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Charkhari."

(ii) Add the following further sub-paragraph to the paragraph relating to Mysore's war services on page 11:-

> "In connection with the present War the Government of Mysore have, among other things, contributed over 12 lakhs of rupees for the purchase of fighter aircraft and about 1½ lakhs for the relief of air raid victims.

3. I request the favour of a very early reply.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT.

Appendix F G—1]

SUBJECT... .....

.....

.....

Section P.P.
File No. 52-4
Serial No. 4

Diary No. of letter replied to.. ..

No. Pol/668

To The Secy to the Hon'ble the Resident

Memoranda on the Indian States 1941 Edition

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *193*

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. DF 655-40/Bdl dated 19th March 41 on the above subject and to state that this Govt have no objection to the addition of the two sub-paragraphs as suggested in your letter.

Yours obedt servt

20/3

Chief Secy to Govt

Date of issue 21.3.1941

Signed by M. H. K. V.

List of enclosures.... ....

Copied by.....

Examined by.....

WD 0563—GPB—30,000—6-1-39

Rf 1668 d 21 3 1941

Subject:- Memoranda on the Indian States, 1941 Edition.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. D.F. 655-40/Pol. dated 19th March 1941 on the above subject and to state that this Government have no objection to the addition of the two sub-paragraphs, as suggested in your letter.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

JNeu 24/3

for Chief Secretary to Government.